#### ENGLAND.

The London Times on American Finance-The Bank Returns. London, Dec. 12—Evening.

The London Times, in an editorial on the prospective says the financial difficulties of the United States are extreme, and expects that the country will be obliged to resort to increased internal taxation and a higher tariff; but believes that the people will disavow any plan which has for its object the payment of the bonds of the United States and the interest thereon in paper.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of builton in its vaults has decreased £50,000 since December 5.

#### IRELAND.

British Soldiers in the Fenian Fuseral Processions-Military Arrests-The Island Agi-

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1867. Several British goldiers who participated in the cere-monies in honor of the executed Fenians at Dublin last nday, and marched in the funeral procession, have been placed under arrest, and will be immediately tried by court martial.

Despatches have been received from all parts of Ireland giving accounts of exhibitions of popular sym-pathy for the fate of Allen and his companions.

In quite a number of the principatiowns there have been funeral processions, in which large multitudes wearing national emblems participated.

#### The Funerals Declared Seditions.

DUBLIS, Dec. 12-Evening.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation declaring that the holding of public funerals for the Femins executed for treason at Manchester is seditious, and prohibiting such demonstrations of sym-

#### 'GERMANY.

The Parliamentary Session Closed. The Federal Council of the North German Confederation closed its session to-day.

Death of a Veteran Composer. FLORENCE, Dec. 12, 1807. Jean Pacini, the veteran operatic composer, died yes-terday. He was born at Catania, Sicily, in 1796.

### SPAIN.

Free Trade for Porto Rico.

NADRID. Dec. 12, 1867.

By a royal decree the duties on cattle, provisions, bread tuffs, oils and machinery imported into the Island of Porto Rico are abolished.

Rough Weather in the Gulf of Mexico. HAVANA, Dec. 11, 1867.

The steamers arriving at this port from New Orleans and other Southern ports report very heavy weather in

#### FRENCH ANTILLES.

Frequent Shocks of Eurthquake Felt. HAVANA, Dec. 11, 1867. Among the French Islands slight shocks of earthquake

#### FORTRESS MONROE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Arrival of the United States Steamer De Sote from St. Thomas, with the Danish Commis-sioners and the Crew of the Monongabela-The Yellow Fover on Board the Steamer FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 12, 1847.

The United States steamer De Soto, Commander Boggs, which was reported lost in the hurricane and earthquak at St. Thomas on the 18th of November, arrived in the ads this morning at six o'clock. She brings as passen Roads this morning at six o'clock. She brings as passengers the Danish Commissioners, Dr. Hawley, and William Moore, Vice Consul at St. Croix; also the officers and crew of the United States steamer Monongahela. Admiral Paimer is very low at St. Thomas with the yellow fever.

Earthquakes up to the time of the salling of the De Soto were of common occurrence at St. Thomas. There were eighteen cases of yellow fever on board the United States steamer Don, five of which proved fatal.

All were well on board the De Soto.

### THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 12, 1867. The United States steamer De Soto, Commander Boggs, has arrived here after a passage of six days from Soggs, has arrived here a plassage of six away from St. Thomas, with the Danish Commissioners on board, and also the Rev. Dr. Hawiey, who was sent out by our government to secure the acquiescence of the people of St. Thomas to the annexation of the island to the United States; Wm. Moore, Vice Gonsul at St. Croix, and the officers and crow of the United States steamer Monongahela, which was wrecked at St. Croix.

Even were of the Monongakela were drowned.

Captain Burroughs, of the United States marines, and attached to the United States steamer Susquehanns, died of yellow fever at St. Thomas.

The De Soto's bottom was temporarily repaired before starting for this placs. She leaks but little. Five men of the Mo:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1867. The following was received to-day at the Navy De-

partment:—
FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 12, 1867.
Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:—
The De Soto has arrived at this post, seven days from
St. Thomas, with, as passengers on board, the Danish
and American Commissioners and the officers and crew
of the Monoagabela. I will report in person at the
Navy Department on Friday morning.
CHARLES S. BOGGS, Commodors.

### MISSOURI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Rival Bridge Companies—Arrival of General Johnston at St. Louis. St. Louis, Dec. 12, 1867, 6 o'Clock P. M.

The two rival bridge companies located here have agreed to submit the issues between them, relative to the right to occupy the Illinois shore, to the Suprem

owing to the death of Edgar Ames.

General Joseph E. Johnston arrived in this city this morning to attend the funeral of his deceased brother.

He was present at the obsequies at St. Xavier's church.

### EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The London Money Marker.—Lordon, Dec. 12—Evening.—Consols closed a shade weaker at 22% for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States five-twenties, 71%; Hilnois Central shares, 80%; Eric railway shares, 43%.

The Frankyron Bourse.—Frankyront, Dec. 12—Evening.—United States bonds closed firmer at less quotation—75%.

SON; Eric railway shares, 48%.

The Frankfort Bourss.—Frankfort, Dec. 12—Evening.—United States bonds closed firmer at last quotation—75%.

THE FARE BOURSE.—Parts, Dec. 12—1:20 P. M.—
The foeling on the Bourse is quite strong.

Livernoot. Corrow Market.—Liverwoot., Dec. 12—Evening.—American descriptions are one-eighth of a penny lower, but the decline tended to render the market atsacider and to increase the activity in transactions.—Middling uplands, in port. 73%.; do. do., to arrive. 63% d. do. Orieans, 73% of The sales of the day access the estimate made at moon by 3,000 bales, feeting up 10,000 bales.

Liverroot. Briegostures Market.—Liverroot, Dec. 12—Evening.—In the breadstuffs market there is no change in quotations except of pess, which have defined to 48% 66 per quarter for Canadian. Corn, 43s. 9d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 2d. for white tailforms and 13s. 6d. for No. 2 hiswayise club. Barley, 5s. 3d. for American. Oz. 3s. 8d. for American.

Lavarroot. Paortsoos Market.—Lavarroot. Dec. 12—Evening.—Heef, 112s. 6d. for winter extra prime mess. Pork, 60s. for prime Eastern mess. Lard, 49s. 9d. for line. Bacon, 41s. for Cumberland cut.

Lavarroot. Paortsoos Market.—Lavarroot. Dec. 12—Evening.—No. 12 Dutch Standard sugar, 26s. 6d. Tailow, 44s. 3d. for American. Spirits of Turpenline, 27s. 9d. Spirits of petroleum, 2s. per gallon, and reduct is 2d.

London Markets.—London, Dec. 12—1:26 P. M.—Lissed oil has declined to c.37. Whale oil, c.39 per 262 gallons. Rerm oil, 2112 per ton. Linead cakes, 211 per ton for this oblong.

Petronyum Markets.—Antwester. Dec. 12—Evening.—Standard white petroleum closed at 45 france.

ELIROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

# EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12.—The steamship Sazonia, Captain Hanck, from New York November 30, arrived here at tweive o'clock hast night on the way to Hamburg.

QUERRIOWN, Dec. 12.—The steamship Gity of Washington, Captain Halcrow, from New York on the 30th uit, has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12.—The steamship Cimbria, Captain Trauman, has gone to Belfast to repair the damages to her broken screw.

#### VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

The Conservative Convention-Resolutions in Favor of a White Man's Government—The Rights of the Colored People Guaranteed. Ricanon, Dec. 12, 1807, } 9 o'Clock F. M.

The Virginia Conservative Convention resumed it esssion at twelve o'clock to-day. The committee of twenty-one reported through their chairman that they had prepared a series of resolutions for the considera-tion of the Convention, embracing a plan of general or-ganization of the conservatives and others of the State. They also recommend that a committee of five be ap-pointed by the President of the Convention to prepare and publish an address on behalf of the people of Vir-ginia to the people of the United States. Sundry other

resolutions were presented to the committee, which met with appropriate consideration.

The following resolutions, presented by the commit-tee, were received with loud applause and unanimously

tee, were received with loud applause and unmimously adopted:—

First—This Convention doth recognize that by the results of the late war slavery has been avolubed, and it doth declare that it is not the outpeas or desire of the people of viginia to reduce or author to slavery the people of viginia to reduce or author to slavery the people of viginia to reduce or author to save and by the amendment to the constitution of the University of the terms of the constitution of the University of the save and by the amendment to the constitution of the University of the save and by the amendment to the constitution of the University of the save and that the save and the save and the save and the save and that the said constitution, which all are swoon to appear, does not justify the governing of Virginia by any power not delegated by it.

Thirt—This Convention doth solemnly declare that Virginia of right should be restored to her federal relations with the government of the United States, and that it is not in the contempisation of the Depoil of Virginia to violate or impair her obligations to the tederal union, but to perform them in good tath.

Fourth—This Convention doth declare, in the language of

in the contemplation of the people of Virginia to violate or impair her obligations to the tederal union, but to perform them in good faith.

Fourth—This Convention doth declare, in the language of a resolution adopted by a public measure held at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, that the policy which continues to subject the people of ten States of the Union to an irresponsible government carried on by military power is because that the common to the United States, and is subvervive of the fundamental ideas of our government, of civil liberty; and the object for which this great wrong has been paralated in now being diclosed to the people of the continuery and to the whole world, to wit—to subject the white people of these States to the absolute supremacy, in their local governments and in their representation in the Seance and House of Representatives, of the black race, just emerged from personal verying the subject to the declare the subject the white people of these States to the consequences of surrendering one-distributer States in the consequences of surrendering one-distributer that they disclaim all hostility to the black popular that they disclaim all hostility to the black popular that they disclaim all hostility to the black popular that they disclaim all hostility to the black popular that they disclaim all hostility to the black popular that they disclaim all hostility to the black popular that they disclaim all hostility to the black popular that the surface of the fundamental side of the Union were formed by white man, to be subject to their control, and that the suffrage should still be a progulated by the blacks as to continue the f

the white race.

A plan of organization of the conservative party of the State, embracing every city, town, county and magisterial district was proposed and adopted by the Convention. A resolution was adopted that the Executive Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures by which this Convention may test the validity of the acts of Congress called the Reconstruction arts by the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States.

the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States.

General Imboden said the question of the constitution-ality of the Reconstruction aciss, as far as the right of suffrage was concerned, had been tested by him in applying for a writ of mandamus, which had been granted by the Circuit Court of the United States for this district; that it had been served on General Schofield, who said it was a matter of great importance, and requested that a month might be allowed him in which form his opinion on the subject. This, General Imboden, through his counsel, refused, and the matter now stands as stated. General Imboden said he had no idea that such a decision would be rendered by the Supreme Court as would declare the law unconstitutional.

constitutional.

The business of the Convention being now disposed of, it adjourned rise dis-

The Reconstruction Convention-Conservative Landbolders and Radical Laborers-Hunnicutt's Slavery Record.

RICHMOND, Dec. 12, 1867, )

10 o'Clock P. M.

The Constitutional Convention was in session to day.

Very little business was transacted. The standing committees were appointed and a few resolutions on unim-

portant subjects referred.

A negro named Hodges introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report what should be done with disloyal landholders, who refused to employ radical negroes and who attempted to intimidate them in voting. It was discussed and referred. In the course of the discussion Mr. Gibson, conservative, handled Mr. Hunnleutt's antewar record on the subject of slavery and negroes generally very roughly.

#### THE PRESS TELEGRAM. Speech of R. M. T. Hunter on Negro and

After the adjournment of the Conservative Convention He said between slave and military rule he preferred the latter, for the men who wielded the latter were of his own raco. Ho cited the cases of Hayti and Jamaica as results of negro rule, and believed that the radical ma-jority in Congress, if they expected to control the blacks and prevent their excesses, would find themselves worfully mistaken. To give blacks power of govern-ment in Southern States would be the highest crime

ment in Southern States would be the highest crime against nature, and he believed when the North saw the results there would be a reaction which would sweep such governments from the face of America. This generation has suffered and may suffer more, but the state will live and look back to this period as only a dark episode. The scene now passing only make men truer to the States which gave them birth.

The Chairman of the Conservative Convention has appointed Messra. William C. Rivea, R. M. T. Hunter, John Janney, James Marshall and J. R. Tucker a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia and the United states.

The Editors' Convention, representing the conservative press of the State, has endorsed the action of the Conservative Convention.

A convention of the farmers of the State is in season here to-night.

### GEORGIA.

Passage of the Debtor's Relief Ordinance in the Reconstruction Convention.

Allanta, Dec. 12, 1867.

The Convention this morning passed the Relief Ordinance introduced by R. B. Bullock, of Richmond, which reads as follows:

Be it ordained, &c., That from and after the passage of this ordained levies which have been or may be made under execution issues from any court of this state shall be suspended until this Convention shall have taken or refused to take final action upon matters of relief, and that all sales under execution in violation of this ordinance shall be still and void and of no effect.

The Supreme Court of Georgia having decided the Supreme Court of Georgia having decided the this edinance, which, it is understood, will be enforced by General Pops, will operate as a bar to all legal action upon private debts until the Convention can act further. The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the rules of order.

### LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Conven-

New ORLEANS, Dec. 12, 1867. In the Convention to-day a resolution was offered directing that the Convention proceed at once to organize

directing that the Convention proceed at once to organize a civil government for Louisiana. It was faid over and ordered to be printed.,

A resolution making the constitution of 1864 the basis of the proposed constitution, and directing the Convention to adjourn subject to the instructions of Congress, was referred.

A resolution making the per diem of the President double that of the members of the Convention was unanimously agreed to.

The Caran to-day decided that the vote of yesterday on the bond question was on the adoption of the report of the select committee only. Mr. Blackburn's ordinance amendment to read "three hundred thousand" instead of "five hundred thousand" again same up, and was adopted by a vote of 55 to 32.

### NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire at Honcove Falls ROCHESTER, Dec. 12, 1867.

A block of buildings in Honcoye Falls, in this county, was burned last night. Loss \$5,000; insured for \$6,000.

It was owned by Pierce & Briggs, merchants, who test a portion of their stock. The Masonic fraternity had their hall destroyed, with an its contents.

Fire at Binghamton.
Bivonauron, Dec. 12, 1867. The dwelling of Aurburn Birdsall, in this city, was burned to-day. Mr. Birdsall's official correspondence as member of Congress was lost, but his correspondence as Naval Officer at New York was saved. Some valuable paintings were burned. The loss on the house and furniture is estimated at \$10,000; insured for \$6,000.

BINGHANTON, Dec. 12, 1887.

A Grant club has been formed in this city by the

#### KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Sale of Cont by the City at Cost Price-Consequent Reduction in the Price of Fuel.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12, 1867, 10 o'Clock P. M.

The arrival of elever thousand bushels of coal from below for the city, which offered it to the public at cost price, has caused a decline of Pittsburg coal from

#### ALABAMA.

The Union Loyal Lengue Protesting Against the Adaption of the New Radical State Con-

Монтдомину, Dec. 12, 1867. The Advertiser of this morning published the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Monigomery Council of the Union Loyal League denouncing the new constitu-tion, and calling on the colored Loyal Leaguers to aid in defeating it. After declaring that the delegates to the Convention went far beyond the purview of their duties and instructions, framed constitutions disfranchising and proceeding a large persion of the law abiding citizens of Alabama, and characterized in every feature by a fleudish motive of revenge and hatred, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved. That in the opinion of the Council the said constitution is an inframous fraud upon the rights of the people of this state, and will, if ratified, inevitative result in the delacement of the white race and the destruction of the black race.

Resolved, That we cannot consistently with our obligations as members of the Union Loyal League of America, give aid or support in any manner whitever to this neighbour and the said of the control of the people of the State of Alabama.

Resolved, That we as Union republicans and as members of the Montgomery Council of America, call on all law shifting and Union forthy eclored man of Alabama to unite white each of the source of the Montgomery Council of America, call on all law shifting and Union forthy eclored man of Alabama to unite white source of the montgomery Council of America, call on all law

Frances.

Resolvel, That we denounce as contemptible, an effort on
the part of a few of the members of this council, who are
mere political adventurers to break up the same because
they have failed to make it subservient to their vite political
schemes.

The above resolutions are put forth by authority of the League as a true copy of the minutes of the councit, and signed by its secretary.

The Aderlier of to-morrow will contain a statement, made by the citizens of Autauga county, to the effect that colored loyal leagues have been split because of the objectionable features of the constitution framed by the Convention, and because the caucus of the members nominated for State officers are all white, and nearly all of them members of the Convention.

So far as heard from a split of the leaguers has taken place in Builock, Pike and Barlow counties. The conservatives are organizing clubs throughout the State to

servatives are organizing clubs throughout the State to defeat the constitution at the coming election, and in certain sections are receiving large accessions of the colored element. In Prattiuile, Autuage county, on Saturday, over fifty colored men joined a conservative club, uniting with the whites in denouncing the constitution.

civit, uniting with the whites in denouncing the constitution.

A call, signed by colored men, for the fermation of a Colored Conservative Citib here declares its object shall be—First, the cultivation of a spirit or mutual confidence and good feeling between the two races of the South, without which there can be neither peace, prosperity nor repose to either; second, to support in the approaching election the policy of our own tried neighbors and friends, whose capital furnishes simployment and whose roofs shelter us in preference to that inaugurated by strangers and thoir allies; third, to discourage by all means in our power that war of races which swil counts and goorance seem to be hastening, and which, once inaugurated, will result in our certain and speedy destruction.

#### MARYLAND.

Memorial for the Release of Dr. Mudd-Death

Memorial for the Release of Dr. Mudd-Death of Chief Engineer Tipton.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12, 1867.

After the adjournment of the Convention of the Physicians of this State yesterday, which Convention was held in this city, an informal meeting was held and a memorial to the President of the United States was drawn up praying for the release of Dr. Mudd, now held prisoner at the Dry Torugas, and a committee of five members of the medical profession was appointed to take such measures as may be necessary to procure the release of Dr. Mudd. The memorial to the President suggests that if Dr. Mudd was guilty of any wrong, he has sudered sufficient punishment and atoned for his offence.

Wm. Tipton, late a chief engineer in the United States

#### VERMONT.

The Terrible Railroad Accident at Northfield.

There were not so many killed at the railroad accident at Northfield as reported lashevening. A list which is believed to be correct puts the number of killed at fif-teen in all. The other casualties are over forty in num-ber, many of those very severe. It is feared that others will die, and others will require amputation. An inquest over the bodies will be held at Northfield to-day.

A Railroad Freight Train Precipitated Into the Sandusky River. CLEVELAND, Doc. 12, 1987.

The local freight train on the Cleveland and To Railroad broke through the bridge over the Sandusky river at Fremont this morning, and the engine and ten

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Scranton Board of Trade. Scrawfox, Dec. 12, 1867.

The Scranton Board of Trade was permanently organized to-day by the adoption of a constitution and bylaws and the election of General E. Phinney, Presi-dent; George Coray, Vice President; Lewis Pughe, Socretary; D. Cone, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors.

A Newspaper Proprietor Convicted of Libel.

William Messer, proprietor of the Sunday Mercury, has been convicted of publishing a libel on Colonel W. B. Mann, District Attorney. Sentonce was deferred.

### NEW JERSEY.

Resignation of Dr. John Machan. President of Princeton College.

PRINCETON, Dec. 12, 1867.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the College yesterday

Dr. John Machan resigned the presidency on account of increasing physical infirmities. He has been connected with the Cellege fifty years as tutor, professor, vice president and president.

### CALIFORNIA.

The Recent Storm in the State-Shipping In-

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11, 1867. The recent storm extended throughout the State, doing considerable damage, washing away bridges and interrapting stage travel in the interior.

The steamship America, from San Juan del Sur, arrived here to-day.

Arrived, ships Belvidere, from New York; Thereta, from Hanburg.

Cleared, ship Granite State, for Cork, with thirty thousand macks of wheat.

Salled, United States ship Cyane, for Panama; Sardis, for Liverpool; Martha, for New Bedford.

San Francisco, Dec. 12, 1867.

### TENNESSEE.

A Nashville Policeman Indicted for Com-The Grand Jury has found an indictment against J. 1 Skiles, an officer of the Metropolitan Police, for complicity in a burglary. Skiles was one of Trussdale detectives during the war.

### NEW MEXICO.

A letter from Santa Fc. New Mexico, apa the Legislature of that Territory assembled on the 2d instant, and organized by electing to air the offices of both houses the friends of Colonel Chaves, the republican candidate for Congress. The letter further states that the Legislature stands on joint ballot thirty republicans and nine democrats. Organization of the Legislature.

# CARNIVAL BALL IN AID OF THE DRAMATIC FUND.

Notwithstanding the incremency of the weather, we had hoped that the carnival ball given at the Academy of Music last night in aid of the Dramstic Fund would have been more largely attended, We are happy to learn that the ball was a pecuniary we are happy to learn that the only was a pecuniary nuccess, as a very large number of tickets were cold beforeband. Among those present were only a few in fancy contumes, and the profession was but thinly repre-ented. The after passed of, however, with pleasure and enjoyment to all those who had courage enough to face the storm out doors.

## THE SNOW STORM.

The Streets Blockaded-Travel Impeded-Detention of the Mails-The City Cars and Ferries Running Irregularly.

The first severe ency storm of the season in this section of the country occurred yesterday. By severe it is to be understood one of those peculiar, bitting, drifting, flakey northeasters with which that portion of the globe known as the "Island of Manhattan," was wont to be favored in "ye merrie olden tyme." Every intelligent Gothamite is aware of the fact, that within the past month, three or four vain endeavors were made to get up a snow storm, but all of them proved to be nothing but abortive attempts, and it was not until the fact dawned upon us with the dawn of yester lay that it was fully realized that an old fashioned storm was at hand. Those of our citizens who had retired to rest with the moon's deliquescent light struggling through clouds that were almost opaque, awoke in the morning to find a terrible storm racing and the feathery masses piled high up against the doorway, while the whistling wind piped merrily and sang and howled through every chink nd crevice as the snow flakes danced against the window panes, and told in unmistakable language that the way to business was somously impeded with banks of drifted snow, shaped by the wind into huge frozen boulders. To just about one third of the good people of crowning their anxious expectancy with bright visions sleighting parties; while to the other two-thirds it brought nothing but palpable misery, wee and suffering The skating season, which had just commenced at some of the ponds, was brought to an abrupt close; but the prospect of good sleighing fully recomposed for the disappointment in this quarter, and oven little schoolboys shouted with gice, "It snows, it anows!" as the lively imaginings of holly contested battle fields—to be fought with animunition of Arctic coldness-loomed up in the distance. "It snows! Great heaven, it snows!" exclaimed the poor man also, as he stood shivering and shaking at his that no had neither fire. nor the wherewith to purchase usi until he had carned it, and every seam, crack and hole in his boots letting in more water than the leather could keep out, and his threadbare coat being but an

WHEN AND HOW THE STORM COMMENCED.

The presaring signs of the atmosphere had been for some time previous pointing indubitably to an imminent storm; but it held up nicely until eleven o'clock on Wednesday evening, at which time it first ommenced falling in fine little flakes, not much larger than the head of a pin. Those were but the harbingers oon to follow and pour down upon us so pitliessly and soon to follow and pour down upon us so pittlessly and meassantly for twenty-four hours. At one o'clock the ground was just barely covered with the fleecy drapery, that like a rich mantle thrown over the shoulders of a mendicant, soon concealed deformities from the eye, and changed the vista of dirty, dusty streets and heaps of refuse into a boundless orpanso of unsullited whiteness. At two o'clock the wind was blowing lightly from the northeast, the snow at the same time continuing to fall sleadily, but gently, and the thermometer standing at thirty-dve degrees. The state of the weather remained thus ustil daylight yesterday morning, when a perceptible change was observable. At eight o'clock the mercury had fallen to seventeen degrees, and before cleven o'clock the wind had increased to a perfect gale. The Snow King ruled with severity throughout the day, and made young and old alike skip rather invely before him, or caused them to hang down their heads in bitter humiliation when advancing toward him. As the day wore on the flakes appeared to grow larger and to come down thorer and thicker, faster and faster, and at nightfall it seemed as though the storm had gathered new strength and vigor, for at that time the snow was driven down in bilinding showers, and the storm was raging furiously, while travel on the various ferries, omnibus lines and city rairoads had been greatly interfered with. At all o'clock last evening the snow in level places that were sheltered from the wind had reached a depth of over nine inches. The snow was dry and light and, with a cold, driving wind pecelerating every nock and corner, bilinded animals and men and made traveiling almost an impossibility.

ON THE RIVERS AND BAY. meessantly for twenty-four hours. At one o'clock the

the following statement of the STATEN ISLAND PERRYBOAT.

We left New York at a quarter to six o'clock, taking out with us the five o'clock passengers, and making in all about twelve hundred people. When we got away from the sip we dispovered that there were no lights on board the boat, the gar being frozen; but why the oil lamps were not holisted on the staffs fore and at we from the slip we discovered that there were no lights on board the boat, the gas being frozen; but why the oil anops were not helsted on the staffs fore and at we could not learn. The company should be held amenable to the law for daring to sail their vessels without these lights. A gentleman on board luckily had a candle with him and this he lighted and placed in the ladies' cabin. The pitot also had a lamp to enable him to see his company, and these were the only lights on board the boat. After proceeding about two-thirds of the way down the bay, with the sea roiling very high, and every piece of timber in the steamer creaking fearfully, our rudder broke, and the pilot then shifted the rudder pin to the other end of the boat and headed for New York. All this time it was a dark as Erobus on board the boat, not a single light being discersible, and every person feeling as though he or she would never see land again. After fooding around at the merry of the waves for a long time, we happily neared the New York shore, but were is not for the passengers who stood out upon the deck in the furious storm we should have been run into by one of the South ferry boat, and many lives would have been lost. We were all safely lauded at the wharf of the harbor pelies boat, after two hours spent in trying to reach our homes, and returned thanks for our providental escape from a watery grave, and procured ledgings consured severely for thus loopendizing the lives of their passengers by negligently assempting to run their boats without the proper lights.

As the steamboat Columbia, plying on the Pulton ferry, was making her ten o'clock trip from Brooklya she ran foul of a large ship lying at the ond of the Pulton ferry slip, carrying away by the collision a portion of her promeane-deck. The ship austained no injury and the ferryboat continued her trips throughout the night.

The trains from Philadelphia arrived on time. They report the gale asserted and give the route, but the smown and New Jordal as assificient height to imped

and it is thought that should the shorm continue all right morn of the reads would be showed up this morning.

The various city radicads in the morning had but half heir regular another of dam running during the day, and these were ran with double teams. As the day, and these were ran with double teams. As the day, and these were ran with double teams. As the day, were on but few trips were made and these were far between, and many a poor and wears pligrim was forced to foot it home as test he could against the chinding gusts of driven snow that were blown into his eyes, down his back and up his sleeves. The radicad companies so large gangs of men to work to clear the tracks, but their shorts were of ne avail, and before nine eleke most of the cars had coased running. The public oblige the city radicads companies handsomely by patroning them in fine weather for hime or ten mouths in every year; but when the public want the radicad companies to oblige them during the running two or three mouths, when the atoring the running two or three mouths, when the atoring the running times lines should see to this, and try to reverse the order of things as they now exist, at least. The storm alsated somewhat about half-past nine; but, owing to the violent wind it was almost impossible to distinguish show from drift. Stages, dray and backe found much difficulty in traversing the streets, the mow aimost blinding the divers and causing the tearys to alipe on the smooth pavement. Cars were continually geliated to the track, and stall the downtown fermine of the different routes were anxionely gathered throngs of men, women and children, each awaiting an opportunity of aquesting into some part of the car—an opportunity, however, that was granted to but few. Altogether, this was one of the several storms that has quisted this city for a number of years, and should is not turn to rain, the prospects for a grant sleighing carnival are excellent.

the prospects for a grand merganing carnival are excellent.

In the month of January, 1845, New York was visited
with a very heavy fall of enow, which interrupted
business and did considerable damage. In December,
1856, a severe storm set in from the northeast on Friday
arealing and continued without abatement until the following Bunday morning, when it cleared off bright and
cold, and New Yorkers were treated to some good sleighing. The other heavy falls of snow were on November
2, 1862; February 23, 1863; December 19, 1863; Januaary 8, 1864; December 17, 1865; January 5, 1867; and
January 18, 1867. The earliest record of snow less year
was on the august of the 18th of December.

DETERTION OF THE BAILS.

exception of the mail of the New Jersey Central (Allentown) route, due at haif-past for. P. M., which arrived nearly four hours behind time: a forty minutes past eight F. M. The Central five o'clock and out hid at the depot in Jersey City. The eight o'clo. M. Central mail remained in the office. The South road (Washington, Ac.,) have sent a train to New Brunswick of that was passed a special train was to be sent to Washington, The South mail out was lying at the depot in Jorsey City.

The Sterm in Brooklyn.
The severe atorn which prevailed in Brooklyn yesterday subjected its citizens to the thousand annoyances consequent on such occasions. It was acknowledged by every one to be one of the most disagreeable storms that has visited the city in years, for no matter which way the pedestrian turned the wind seemed to be stowned directly in his face, filling his eyes with snow. It drifted in every hole and corner, and doors were opened and shut quickly to keep out the chilling biasts. It was extremely dangerous as well as disagreeable for those who were compajied to be cut, for they were in danger of getting broken heads from the falling size boards which the high winds wrenched off. Awaings were torn in shreds, and high board fences were slevelled to take the middle of the streets, for large drifts of snow falled the sidewalks, and made the walking very tedious. It was almost impossible to ride in any quarter of the city, for car travel was interrupted. The snow drifted so that it was utterly impossible to keep the cars on the tracks, and, notwithstanding the company had on double teams, they made but show progress. Like other people, the care drivers tost their tempora, swore and laid the lash upon the poor bores, as if they were the cause of all the trouble. If Mr. Bergh could only have witnessed the crief treatment to which the poor horses were subjected yesterday his faith in man's humanity would have been considerably shaken.

Thousands of people living in the outskirts of the city and doing business in New York had to foot it home last evening, for it was impossible to get attanding room on the few cars that found their way to the terries. Very few indies were out, and consequently the store-keepers and a very idle day of it. directly in his face, filling his eyes with snow. It

The heavy snow which fell and the gale which blew The heavy snow which fell and the gale which blew caused the snow to drift so badly that it was not without its effects upon Long Island. The Long Island branch railroad which runs to the village of Hempstead was completely blockaded at an early hour yesterday morning. The remainder of the road, extending east, is not endirely impeded, but it is so far blockaded that trains are not able to come short of a couple of hours benind time. Those deling business in the dity are compelled to remain benne upon the island or stop in New York York altogether, as the James slip beat is not munning and passengers have to seek conveyance by the Thirty-fourth street ferry, taking a greater part of the day to reach their places of business. Business is almost auspended upon Long Island, and the freightlag business is at a stundstill.

The Storm in Westchester.

The snow tell yesterday in many places to the depth of two feet six inches, rendering the reads utterly imor two teet six increes, rentering the roads utterly impassable and traffic impracticable. On the Harlem and New Haven Rullroads trains were prevented from running from an early hour in the afternoon. Through a most praiseworthy perseverance on the part of a gang of laborers the cars were kept running on the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad. Notwithstanding the bitterness of the day, a party of targeteers were sufficiently hardy to turn out at one of the parks in Meirose.

The Storm in New Jersey.

No more severe storm has been known for years than
that which swept the face of the country yesterday. was travel impeded that business was on a stand still.

Men observed a Sabbath perforce, for during a greater
part of the afternoon no one ventured abroad except
on the most urgent business. The wind blew flercely, several feet deep. The travel to and from New York was light in consequence.

On the Cortlands street line, which, except at times whon the river is blockaded with ice, has always been marked by great regularity, the pilots acted cautiously in remaining on either side till the alternate beat had reached her slip. Occasionally the snow swept along in such clouds as to become denser than the thickest fog. In the alternoon, at intervals, there was an angry swell that tossed the ferryboats like shells, a most unusual occurrence on this part of the North river. The boats on the Desbrosses street line made regular trips up to eleven o'clock in the forecoon, after which the trips were made at irregular intervals. The Hoboken boats on the Barclay street line were partially suspended from seven o'clock in the evening. The Christopher street line was completely closed at this hour. So rough was the storm on the river that the lights in the cabins were frequently extinguished from the violent oscillations. The Pavonia ferry boats made trips every hour. The Communipaw boats plied with nearly the usual regularity. then the river is blockaded with ice, has always been

All the railroads except the Central were blocked up. On the latter the morning express train reached Easton on time, but the Chichmati express, due in New York at a quarter before twelve in the forenon, glid not arrive this a quarter past seven in the evening, and then only by the assistance of an additional locomotive. No train on the Erie Railroad arrived at the terminus during the afternoon. The same may be said of the Morris and Essex after four o'clock in the afternoon. The New Jersey Railroad would work farrly but for the Bergen est, which in such a storm as that yesterday is completely choked. The heighth to which the snow was piled in this cut varied from four to ten feet. Up to a late hour last night not even a way train had arrived, but no less than four were blocked up within sight of Jersey City. Many of the passengers, in this dilemma, walked to the depot through piles of snow. Gaugs of men were employed in clearing away the snow, and two locomotives were continually running up and down near the depot. The Philadeiphia, Washington and Battimore trains were all kept back. Two care ran oil the track near the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, and men were employed in raising thom up to a late hour.

18. Tels cerus.

To impart an idea of the letenity of the storm within

and Essex Railroad depot, and men were employed in raising them up to a late hour.

To impart an idea of the intensity of the storm within the cities bordaring on New York, it is only necessary to state that all the city railroads were closed in the afternoon. The dopes at Jersey City ferry was crowded with passengers in the evening, anxious to get to their homes in Hudson City. Bergen and numerous points along the horse our and dummy routes. Two large aleights were sent out on the Bergen line, but they broke down on the way. About aven o'clock one or the Hobsen cara might be seen sunk in a pile of snow, near the corner of North First street, and the lamp was left burning as if to warn hapless wayfarers of that treacherous guily. The cold had become so intense during the day that the minute flakes were crystallized into the hardness of nail, and such a shower, whirled by a strong blant through the dillegan streets, made it uncomfortable to walk on a track which was already dangerous enough from its slippery condition. On the West Hoboken read the anow was piled to a depth of nine feet in some places, and no vehicle, not even a sleigh, could pass.

COLLEGEO ON THE RUNAL.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the ferryboat Morristown, when on her trip from he was one of the side. The ferryboat was crowded with passengers, when has economy, the bowspirit of which ponerrated the goutlemen's cabin and tors away several feet of the side. The ferryboat was crowded with passengers, which was construed by the timed into a notlication that they were entering on the final struggle. Have you also not take their chapter for a passage thereon than to trust themselves to what they believed a sinking vessel, Howwer, the Morristown was brought safely to the terry slip, after which and was the up for require. The pilors of each beat rest their defence on the density of the storm, which rendered it impossible at intervals to discern any object at the distance of fity yards. However, it is most fortunate that several lives were not

# THE WEATHER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Plant	Weather.	Wind.	Thermometer:
Port Hood	Clear	N.W.	2 below zero.
Montreal	STATE OF STREET		16 0 00
Portland	Cloudy	N.E.	4 " "
Boston	Cloudy	N.W.	2 above zero
New York	Snowing	N.A.	12 4 6
Philadelphia	Snowing	N.	10 0 0
Wilmington, Del.	Snow and rain.	N.	22 " "
Washington	Heavy sicet	E.	29 11 11
Riebmond	Raining	N.	29 10 14
Onwego	Cloudy	N	Zero.
Buffalo	Cloudy.	P	4 below zero
Pataburg	Snow and sleet	12	25 above zero
Louisville	Bnowing	N.	36 11 14

The Storm at the North.

Porquesspecie, Dec. 12, 1867.
A snow storm has raged here all day with great vicience. The wind is blowing a burricane from the northeast and the cold is intense. The thermouseer is aix degrees below zoro, and at this time, seven f M., the storm has not absted and the moon is drifting heavily. Hoomstran, N. Y. Dec. 12, 1867. The mercury fell two degrees below zero this morning.

BUFFAID, Dec. 12, 1867. The weather is colder to-day than at the same seaso The weather is colore to day than at the same reacon in ten years past. The thermometer at seven A. M. marked four degrees below zero, at mon seven, and at seven P. M. was down scans to three and growing color. The water in the creek is lower than for twenty years past. A strong northeast wind prevailed during the day and blew out of the harbor and up the lake reversi species and canal house, at of which are aground and several carcuical over on their sides.

The Storm as the West.
CLRVSLAM, Onio, Dec. 12, 1867.
A heavy snow storm, with wind from the northeast, prevails. All the trains on the folede road are abandozed. The Eastern trains are all off time, and the entward bound trains will protably be abandozed. Trains South size abandozed.

The severest storm of wind and snow ever known in

this section has been reging for the past twenty hours. The water in the bay has risen five feet, causing much damage to the shipping and warehouses. Many chimbers have been blown down. There are no signs of the abatement of the storm.

The Storm at the South. SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 12-9 P. M. The heaviest snow storm known here for some years has just coased. Fifteen inches of snow have failed in the last twenty-four hours. Both street railways are stapped. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad has been blockeded ail day. The Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh in. The Delaware, Lackswanns and Western, and the Lackswanns and Bloomsburg trains arrived nearly on which is fourteen degrees colder than any previous day

this season. The Eric express (rains are reported two to three hours behind time at Grant Bond. A heavy ball and show storm commenced here twelve o'clock last night and shill continues.

A heavy northeast storm of hair and snow, and the snow very dry, has been prevailing here since one o'clock last night.

o clock last night.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday ]

Washington, Dec. 12, 1807.

A severe storm of rain and har has pravaked here slace early this morning, greatly impeding travel.

The city horse cars move with deficulty, and we have reports here that many of the telegraph lines have been blown down and the poles shattered. One line between liere and the North has suspended the transmission of messages in consequence of the storm.

Recumons, Va., Dec. 12, 1867.

A heavy storm, accompanied by hair and sizes, pravails here coungis.

The Storm at the East.
Storington, Conc., Dec. 12, 1867.
A terrific snow storm is now prevaising, and bids far to equal any experienced here for a long time. Railroad travel is somewhat impeded, and if the gale continues till morning it witi be temporarily stopped.

Spansoronin, Mass., Ben. 12, 1267.

Weather very cold, and snowing rapidly.

#### DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Haron, Dec. 12, 1867.
A thick northeast snow storm commenced hero-bres o'clock. The thermometer is seven degrees abo

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Indian Depredations-Mail Communications
Likely to Be Cut Off.

Four Burons, Nov. 5, 1967.
On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, the Indians made an other raid on our herd, but were soon driven of. These raids hre getting so common that we have censed to mind them; they only serve as a pleasant excitement for us in this lonely and uncivilized place. A mail party of the overland mail was driven in last night and report bostile Indians between here and Port Bethold (Stephenson), and between there and Porti's Lake (Fors Totten). Their apparent design is to stop mail communication with these forts, Forts Aberdrombie and St. Paul, Minn. Indeed, from what I can hear, it does not eem probable that this new mail route will be a success this winter. Still it may succeed if they employ more this winter. Still it may succeed if they employ more half-breeds and Englishmen for mail carriers, for the Rogishmen brag that the Indians will not harm them. It is said that Sitting Buil approached our here again the other night, but, observing sentinces posted, concluded to wait till daylight when he heard the dromas at reveille, and thinking that the long roll had sounded he skedaddled. From all appearances we may possibly be in a quasi state of siege, but I hencetry do not think that any great alarm need be relt about us.

It is very cold here, the thermometer averaging Is degrees above zero. Winter appears to have set in and navigation closed.

Soldiers Surprised and One Man Killed by Indians.
FORT BUFORD, Nov. 7, 1867.

Yesterday afternoon, while a squad of men were returning from cutting wood about three miles below here, they were attacked by twenty or thirty Indians, who captured four mules and wounded one man. There is still one man missing. He has probably been killed or taken prisoner. The man who came in was wounded under the right shoulder blade by an arrow, which was extracted without very great difficulty. The wound is not mortal and he will soon be about again. This morning a detachment went out in search of the

of Sitting Bull or one of his chiefs.

The detachment has returated; they found the corpos of the missing man and pear it a pool of blood, also evidences of a body having been dragged some distance; whether this was where the body of the soldier had been dragged or where they had carried off the Indian wounded by one of the men is not known.

Since writing the above Lett Band, a friendly Indian, has found the body of the soldier all cut to pieces.

THIRD EDITION, HAD NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON, CANADA, ROCHESTER, LON-DON, TROY, VERMONT. ALBANY, BATAVIA, PHILA. DELPHIA AND OTHER POINTS, BESIDES ALL LOCAL NEWS, THE INQUEST AT BROOKLYN, THR MURDERS IN NEW YORK, THE COURT CALENDARS AND THE BEST MARKET REPORT OF THE APPER-NOON. ALL FOR TWO CENTS

A. CHERRING FACTS FOR THE BILIOUS.

THE TRUE CURE. R. R. RESOLVENT CURES errofula, chronic skin, syphiloid, kidney, bladder, urinary disease, gravel, briok dust deposits, and will arrest Bright disease of the kidneys, wasting away of the imag, by its purifying and viselizing action on the depressed system, by communicating its circaive qualities and repairing the waste of the body through the blood, urine, west and other secretions. This medicine is free from mercury and other hurtful ingredients. A few days use will show marked improvemet, and a fair A few days use will show marked improvemet, and a fair trial insure a permanent cure. Price 56 per half dozen, or 51 per bottle, at Dr. RADWAY's office, 57 Maiden lane, Consultation from 13 to 2 F. M., free of charge,

A.—Universal Exposition. Paris. 1867.— STEINWAY & SONS telemphant, having been awarded the first grand gold medal for American thrand Square and tegright Planos, by the unauthrous verdiet of the Inter-national Jery. This medal is distinctly classified first in order of merit over all other American entitletters, and over more than four hundred planos entered for competition by marriy all the most colebrated manufacturers of Europa, Warercoms Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourtsenth street, New York

A Great Snew Storm.

For comfort get doors and windows fixed with ROBBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS. Effectually evolude cold, wind, snow and dust.

Superior to all others and warranted for the years.

For sale at store, or men sent to all paras of city and constry to at the Steps.

KOERICK BROS., 58 Fullon street, New York. A Great Reduction in Prices of Ladies', Money and Children's Boots and Shows, of all styles, at JEFFERS', 1,126 and 1,138 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The Best in the world, the only perfect Dye, harmies, reliable, instantane-ons. Factory St Baretsy street. A Clear, Soft, Smooth and Benutifut Skin in the result of the og LARDES BLOOM OF YOUR, Soid by druggists everywhere.

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Chief Among Brandway Benuiles are the establishments of KNOX the batter, 212 Brandway, corner of Fulton treet, and St Broadway, under Trescott House, which are ever brilliant with the most recherche fashious. KNOX'S Whiter Haus, &u, are the erick uniquely elegant. George Francis Train. -Educated Suffrage.

National Lettery of Spain.

Etimordinary Colebration at Madrid on December 24, 1867. 61,750,000 in gold drawn. Capital prize \$10,000 No monaller prize than \$100. One prize in certy away takets.

Prizes cased and information furnished.

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Royal Havens Lottery. Prime Paid in gold, information turnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TATLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. C.

Reval Havans Leatery. For Official ings for November 18, 1807, see another part of the TAYLOR & CO., Banbers, 16 Wall stress, No.